

Annual Report of Cultural Resources Management in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Fiscal Year 2010



“Refuges are places where the people of today can renew the ties to their cultural heritage by viewing ancient and historic sites. These ties, delivered through the System’s public use programs, strengthen the connection between wildlife and people.”

Fulfilling the Promise, 1999

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Executive Summary

For Fiscal Year 2010 each Region (figure 1) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS or Service) has reported its cultural resources accomplishments across the following major divisions: cultural resource compliance activities (which includes Section 106 compliance, ARPA and NAGPRA data and USFWS National Register data), museum property totals, museum collections movement, museum collections condition, and collection repository totals. Table 1 shows detailed summary information for FY 2010 Cultural Resource activities.

Around the Service

Throughout 2010 USFWS cultural resources staff engaged in **Science and Research** projects that collected and used data recovered from archaeological sites. These data can be applied to larger issues, such as climate change, and can be used to help understand why a habitat has changed over time. **Training** projects help illustrate the importance of historical resources and provides guidance for their preservation to FWS employees. **Partnership** opportunities help continue or establish corroborations between USFWS and other organizations. Tribes are an important partner when it comes to cultural resources and their cooperation is invaluable. **Education and Outreach** projects, a cornerstone of the USFWS,

take on a new dimension when coupled to archaeology and history. The interest people have in these subject areas connect very nicely to larger environmental education programs already in place on Refuges. Detailed information for Cultural Resources is included in Appendix 1. Select information is shown in Table 1. In 2010, USFWS assisted in the aftermath of the largest environmental disaster in the United States—the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. All resources, including cultural resources, were impacted by this event and our inclusion of a **Special Responsibilities** section highlights some of the measures enacted to respond to the issues brought about by this calamity.

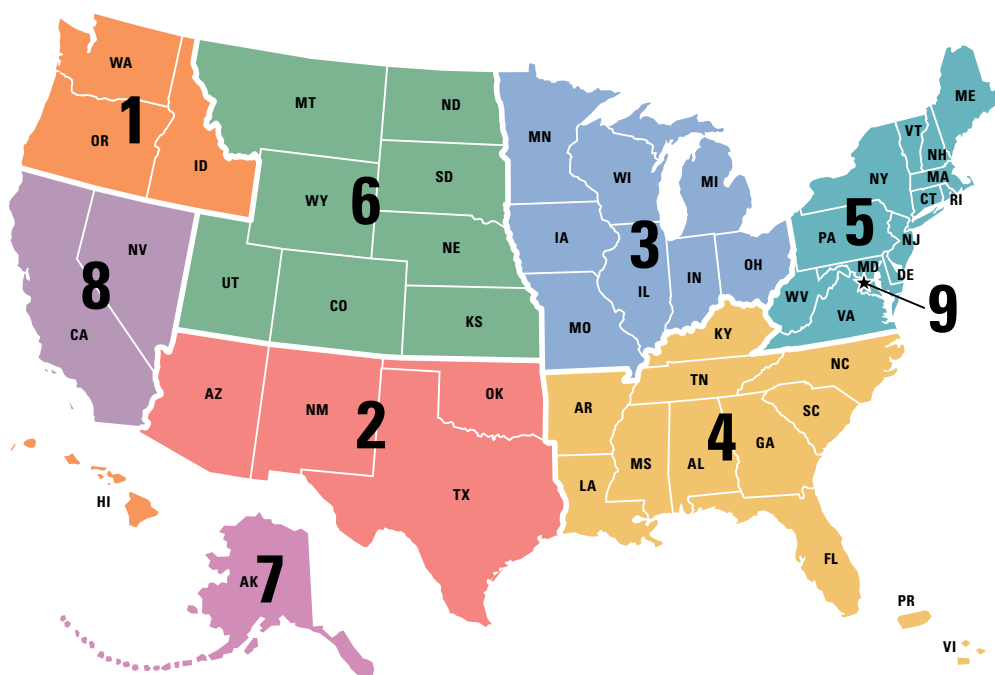


Figure 1. Regions of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Table 1. Cultural Resources and Museum Property Summaries for FWS Regions for 2010

	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of NHPA Reviews this FY	384	250	68	169	89	487	53	327	1,827
Number of archeological surveys this FY	32	20	8	32	15	27	6	32	172
Number of acres surveyed this FY	2,295	8,800	524	5,050	54	1,310	4,500	437	22,970
Number of archeological sites this FY	44	75	0	30	12	28	100	0	289
Number of archeological recovery projects this FY	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5
Number of condition assessments for historic buildings this FY	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	10
Total Number of Archaeological Sites in the Region	875	425	3,540	4,730	921	3,008	3,781	1,475	18,755
Total number of NRHP eligible sites	0	100	16	66	13	7	3,900	0	4,102
Total number of NRHP sites actually listed (provide list)	17	5	11	25	12	0	14	10	94
Total number of national monuments (provide list)	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Total number of national historic landmarks (provide list)	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	2	10

Region
(federal facilities
n=115)

	<i>Art</i>	<i>Archaeology</i>	<i>Ethnography</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Biology</i>	<i>Paleontology</i>	<i>Geology</i>
1	5	10,746	0	56	20	179,790	166	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	3,049	0	0
3	102	34,695	2	577,320	9,576	1,225	66	0
4	36	11,834	4	207	278,400	366	71	0
5	417	5,534	4	1,328	37,880	6,043	63	0
6	0	300	1	15,800	160,400	1	0	0
7	11	15,000	31	0	400	7,000	200	0
8	23	769	3	31	4	210	1	0
9	0	0	0	100000	34000	0	0	0
	594	78,878	45	694,742	520,080	197,684	567	0

Non-Federal
n=210

1	0	51,110	1	0	9	1	840	0
2	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	30	619,483	0	0	0	204	2	0
4	0	714,207	0	1	1,313,600	900	0	0
5	1	88,080	0	104	0	128	0	0
6	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	14,270	0
7	0	180,500	0	0	0	0	200	0
8	0	14,532	0	27	0	201	62	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31	2,668,412	1	132	1,313,609	1,434	15,374	0

USFWS Headquarters

Training

National Conservation Training Center (NCTC)

As part of its efforts to more fully engage USFWS Wage Grade (WG) employees, the cultural resources program worked with NCTC, our training center in West Virginia as they began restoration of an 1890s Pennsylvania Barn on their campus (figures 2 and 3). The work is being carried out by the National Park Service (NPS) Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) who have assisted USFWS with training classes for USFWS WG staff.

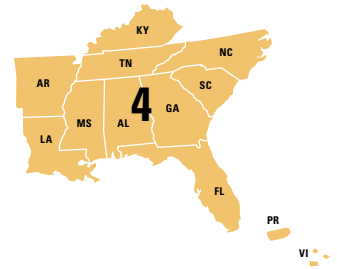
For the NCTC work, the HPTC staff were assisted by USFWS WG employee, Russ Sandry from Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Russ learned many techniques for maintaining historic buildings that he will take back to Wichita Mountains. Barn restoration work will continue in 2011 and it is hoped that several other WG employees will be able to assist.



Figure 2. NPS and FWS staff work on restoration of an 1890s Pennsylvania barn on the NCTC campus.



Figure 3. NPS crew along with Russ Sandry (foreground) from Wichita Mountains NWR cut lumber used for the restoration work.



Science and Research

Suwannee and Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges

Kenneth E. Sassaman and graduate students from the University of Florida examine sites on Lower Suwannee NWR, including one on Little Bradford Island (figure 4). The work is part of a larger initiative and partnership between the USFWS and the University to conduct archaeological investigations along the Florida Gulf Coast on and near Lower Suwannee and Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges. The initiative focuses on large scale archaeological reconnaissance of the Refuges' shorelines and hammocks, research, and rescue or salvage of threatened sites, such as the Little Bradford Island Site. One of the initiative's major objectives is to examine how cultures adapt to climate change, specifically during periods of sea level fluctuations and the accompanying environmental changes. Testing of the Little Bradford Island Site, as well as systematic shovel testing of Richards Island, are important components of the research project. Richards Island, located on Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, is a large parabolic island that appears to be a Pleistocene relict dune. The island, which Sassaman described as a "fixture on the landscape with high relief and proximity to tidal water throughout much of its history," is likely to yield evidence of human occupation, as well as insight into changes to coastal ecology, over several millennia at a fixed location. The collection of this information is a critical first step in comparing other locales in the study area and to identify patterned variations in site type, function, and location across time.



Figure 4. Excavations on the Little Bradford Island site

St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge

A University of South Florida archaeological field school was conducted on St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge under the supervision of Dr. Nancy White (figure 5). St. Vincent is a large barrier island located near the mouth of the

Apalachicola River. A number of large precolumbian oyster shell middens are located on the island's northern shore. Over time, tidal fluctuations and storm events generated energy that severely eroded these sites. Dr. Donoghue, a geomorphologist from Florida State University (FSU), examined the soil profiles at several sites for evidence of sea level fluctuations, the island's formational processes, and to collect soil samples for optically stimulated luminescence dating. Dr. Marrinan, an archaeologist from FSU, and several of her students participated in the field school and will be analyzing the faunal assemblages.



Figure 5. Field school students excavate at St. Vincent NWR

White included a "public archaeology" component, which consisted of a public archaeology day at the Refuge, participation of volunteers in the archaeological field and lab work, and the establishment of a site-monitoring program.

Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge
Coastal Carolina University's Center for Archaeology and Anthropology recently completed an archaeological field school along the Pee Dee River (figure 6). The students, under the supervision of Dr. Cheryl Ward, tested a 18th century slave settlement and a 19th–early 20th century African American tenant farm site located at Yauhannah Bluff near Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge's recently completed Visitor Center.

Education and Outreach

Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery
Over 1000 people visited the public viewing of selected artifacts recently recovered from Camp Lawton, discovered on Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery (NFH) in Jenkins County, Georgia (figure 7). On the morning program—Mark Musaus, the Deputy Regional Director for the Southeast Region, Congressman John Barrows, Dr. John Derden, Professor Emeritus of History, East Georgia College, and Dr. Sue Moore, Georgia Southern University delivered remarks and answered questions (figure 8).

The 42-acre Civil War site spans Bo Ginn NFH and Magnolia Springs State Park. The site housed approximately 10,000 Union prisoners from October

to November, 1864. Sherman forced the Confederacy to evacuate the Camp barely six weeks after it was established. Until the GSU investigations, that portion of the Camp located on the Hatchery was virtually invisible.

Additional information is available at www.fws.gov/camplawtonsite/ and www.georgiasouthern.edu/camplawton/.



Figure 6. Archaeologists from Coastal Carolina University at work on Waccamaw NWR



Figure 7. Attendees examine artifacts recovered from Camp Lawton.



Figure 8. Deputy Southeast Regional Director, Mark Musaus addresses attendees of the Camp Lawton Bo Ginn media event.

Science and Research

Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge

The shoreline at Cape Romain NWR is often home to various pieces of timber from historic watercraft that eventually get despoiled on shore. In an effort to remove them from the beach but also keep them for their historical value staff from the Refuge, along with the Regional Archaeologist, found a home for them underwater. The timbers were recently re-submerged in a marshy, unopened area of the Refuge (figures 9 and 10). Keeping the timbers in a wet environment will help preserve them for future use and study. The timbers were weighted down with sandbags that will also serve as a marker of their location.

Special Responsibilities

The Southeast regional archaeologist also served as the subject matter expert for cultural resources issues related to the Gulf Oil Spill. Throughout the summer of 2010, the Region assisted in identifying 30 historic properties that have been directly impacted by oil; two are archaeological sites impacted by response-related activities. The Region also helped complete baseline inventories for most of the affected areas of the Gulf Coast, including Delta, Grand Bay, and Bon Secour NWRs.

Ethnographic investigations focusing on the identification of Tribal and American traditional cultural properties and traditional use resource areas are also underway. This research can be equated with the initial baseline inventories of other historic property types, such as archaeological sites, historic structures, and wrecks.

Representatives from the Mississippi Band of Choctaws, the Jena Band of Choctaws, the Choctaw Nation, the Chitimacha Tribe, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Poarch Band of Creeks, and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town have also been contacted and are participating. Among their concerns was the need for formal government-to-government consultation, sharing of and access to collected cultural resource data, inclusion of tribal monitors on clean-up teams, and securing site locational data.



Figure 9. Timbers being hauled to submersion area.



Figure 10. Weighted with sandbags, the timbers are re-submerged on the Refuge



Science and Research

Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge

In 2007 the Alaska region of the National Park Service applied for and received an American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) grant to document the WWII sites on Kiska Island. Goals were to obtain a first approximation of the nature, extent and condition of the sites and to document the American and Canadian sites as potential National Historic Landmarks.

Fieldwork began when the refuge research vessel M/V Tiglax dropped the crew off in Kiska Harbor. The crew of 7 included two people from the National Park Service; Janis Kozlowski, manager of the World War II affiliated area, and Janet Clemens, the National Historic Landmarks coordinator. USFWS sent regional archaeologist Debra Corbett, student interns Kimberly Fleming and Richard Galloway, and Dr. Ian Jones from Memorial University in Canada. The team also included Dr. Dirk Spennemann, an expert on sites of World War II in the Pacific. Dr. Spennemann had previously surveyed the Japanese artillery on Kiska in 2007.

The team camped in Kiska Harbor and spent the week conducting a reconnaissance survey of Japanese, American and Canadian military facilities (figure 11). The island was divided into 300 meter grid sections with aerial photographs and as-built drawings for each quadrant. Teams of two visited each quad, verifying the features visible in the photographs and identifying others. A representative sample of features within each grid was measured and photographed. Japanese facilities

investigated included the Japanese Naval Base in Kiska Harbor and on North Head, the Army Base in Gertrude Cove, and the mini-sub base in southern Kiska Harbor. American camps were surveyed in Kiska Harbor and around Trout Lagoon, the Canadian Base was well inland of Kiska Harbor overlooking the west coast allied invasion beaches. Among the highlights were the discovery of two unrecorded 25 mm mountain artillery guns, a previously unknown Japanese fighter plane, and fragments of a second mini-sub.

Dr. Jones conducted a broad area reconnaissance around Gertrude Cove, South Head and Mutt and Jeff Coves. A number of gun positions, aircraft wrecks, defensive features, docks and scatters of vehicles, munitions, and domestic debris were identified and described.

Partnerships

Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge

In the summer of 1942, four Unangan Aleut villages disappeared, following the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor, and the invasion of Attu and Kiska. U.S. authorities evacuated the Native people of the Aleutian Islands and took them to internment camps in southeast Alaska. The Attuans, after the occupation of their island, were taken to Japan as prisoners of war. The Unangan Aleut communities lost 25–40% of their people in three short years. In a final blow, the survivors from several villages on Unalaska Island, Biorka, Kashega, and Makushin, and the village on Attu, were not allowed to return home after the war ended. The U.S. government relocated them to Unalaska, Akutan, and Atka.



Figure 11. Remnants of an American dock used during WWII

More than sixty years after these villages disappeared, the National Park Service, in partnership with the Ounalashka Corporation and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, is researching these villages from the Russian period to the wartime evacuation. The Lost Villages project weaves together new oral histories from the last few survivors with archival material, ethnographic research, and historic photographs to examine social, political, and economic life in these communities before the catastrophic disruption of World War II. It also highlights the unique qualities of each village through a series of “village biographies,” which incorporate detailed village descriptions, chronologies, and brief biographies of well-known village residents.

The final products of the Lost Villages project will be a book about 300 pages long and an exhibit to travel throughout the Aleutian and Pribilof region. The Lost Villages book will consist of three main parts, 1) a detailed chronology placing the villages in their larger historical context, 2) a thematic section illustrating social, political, and economic commonalities between the villages, and, 3) detailed descriptive village “biographies,” from the mid-18th century to their final abandonment.

To complete the research, NPS program manager Rachel Mason wanted to take Elders from Makushin and Kashega to the sites of the villages. Following a short send-off reception at the Unalaska Senior Center, the crew of the USFWS vessel M/V Tiglax shepherded Elders Nick Lekanof, Mary Diakanoff, and George Gordaoff and several family members aboard for a rough 5 hour voyage to Makushin. Makushin Bay was calm and sunny and the crew skiffed Mr. Nick Lekanof ashore to visit his childhood home. We made our way to the ruins of the village chapel where the family members erected a Russian Orthodox cross and cleared the vegetation from several graves (figure 12). The team enjoyed a rare sunny dry Aleutian day while Mr. Lekanof told his relatives about life in the small community.



Figure 12. Elder Nick Lekanof poses with family members involved in the Lost village project

The Pacific Northwest and Hawaii



Training

Finley National Wildlife Refuge

In 2010 USFWS was able to continue its work with promoting preservation among its Wage Grade personnel. Finley National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon hosted the 2nd Wage Grade Preservation Skills Workshop. The NPS led workshop exposed employees to maintenance skills for use on historic buildings.

During the week long workshop, participants assisted in re-glazing the windows and re-roofing a small carriage house adjacent to a historic home located on the Refuge (Figures 13–18). The Refuge intends to use the carriage house as a Visitor information station.

USFWS WG personnel were able to complete a portion of these repairs while at the same time learning some tips on how to handle historic building needs on their own Refuges. The course also offered an opportunity for the WG personnel to interact with local youth who assisted in the preparation of the site for the work.

The course is a great partnership between NPS and USFWS offering staff not only a chance to receive new training, but also to improve their ability to approach the challenges of preserving a historic structure.



Figure 13. FWS and NPS staff re-shingles the roof of the historic carriage house.



Figure 14. Benton County Youth Conservation Corps assists with site preparation.



Figure 15. Benton County Youth Conservation Corps observe as NPS instructors explain what tasks are planned.



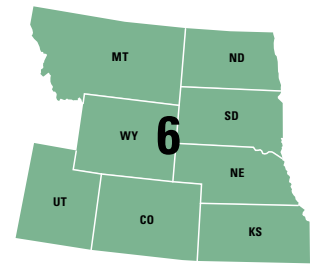
Figure 16. FWS staff learn to re-glaze historic windows during the Preservation skills workshop



Figure 17. Staff complete one side of the roof and continue work on the window.



Figure 18. Completed work on the Carriage house.



Science and Research

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge

When most Montana residents and visitors hear the name Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, often their first thoughts turn to big game hunting. During the fall archery season, a bow hunter searching for an elk on the Charles M Russell National Wildlife Refuge found something he was not actually looking for; the fossilized bones of a rare prehistoric sea creature called a plesiosaur (figure 19). Dave Bradt of Florence, Montana notified the Refuge Headquarters in Lewistown of the discovery right away. The find is scientifically significant and promises to add to our knowledge about the remote past in what is now Montana.

Located in a remote section of the refuge, the plesiosaur was found in approximately 75 million year old dirt/rock. Part of the neck had been exposed by erosion, while much of the rest of the body is enclosed in a large rock or concretion. Plans are under way for properly excavating and removing the specimen in order to obtain as much scientific information as possible from the fossil and from its context in the marine sediments.

According to Ken Olson of Lewistown Montana, Research Associate in Paleontology at the Museum of the Rockies, plesiosaurs were a group of marine reptiles that were contemporary to the dinosaurs. When the dinosaurs dominated the land, these creatures thrived in what is called the Cretaceous Seaway of North America. Seventy-five million years ago, that sea extended from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico. The boundaries fluctuated but, at its greatest extent, it was a thousand miles wide from the rising Rocky Mountains in the west to what is now the state of Minnesota to the east.



Figure 19. Dave Bradt of Florence, Montana with the 'catch' of a lifetime.

Like modern day whales, plesiosaurs were air breathers. They oared through the sea with their four paddles, catching fish and other prey with well-toothed jaws on the end of long necks. There were several varieties. The largest plesiosaurs ranged up to 40 feet in length and could have nearly 70 neck vertebra. This discovery on the Charles M Russell NWR is of one of the smaller types and is believed to have between 19 and 26 neck vertebra.

The Charles M Russell staff is very excited about this most recent find as there have been very few prehistoric marine reptiles found on the Refuge. There will be continued consultation with various paleontological experts and agency staff to determine the most feasible course of action for the site and specimen. If excavated, the specimen will remain in the permanent custody of the Service and either be made available for public display and education or utilized for further scientific study.

Refuge staff will continue to ensure that the site remains protected and is not disturbed or damaged. Such resources have been recently afforded additional protection under the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (passed in 2009). In general the law states that a person may not "excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface or attempt to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any paleontological resources located on Federal land unless such activity is conducted in accordance with this act. This contribution from the Mountain Prairie region is fitting considering the long standing connection of this Region to the protection of paleontological resources.

Appendix 1. Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Report Text and Data

Cultural Resource Management History

Cultural resources (also known as historic properties or heritage assets) include: archaeological sites (both prehistoric and historic and their associated documentation), buildings and structures, landscapes, objects, and historic documents. These items form a tangible links with the past. As an agency of the Federal government, USFWS is responsible for, and committed to, protecting and managing these irreplaceable resources in a spirit of stewardship for future generations to understand and enjoy. A Cultural Resources Management (CRM) program was established at USFWS in the 1970s to manage the rich array of cultural resources under its jurisdiction. Its primary goal is to:

- identify, evaluate, and encourage preservation of cultural resources
- manage museum property collections
- consult with a broad array of interested parties
- promote heritage education
- provide expertise to USFWS programs such as, Federal Assistance, Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Realty, Endangered Species, Refuges, Fire, Planning with respect to Cultural Resource needs

Since its inception, the program has expanded as cultural resource laws, requirements, and public concerns, continue to increase. The Federal Preservation Officer, located in Arlington Virginia, coordinates the USFWS CRM program with many responsibilities delegated to regional staff. These include professional archaeologists, historians, and museum specialists. Each cultural resource professional in the USFWS meets the Secretary of the Interior's

Table 1. USFWS Regional Historic Preservation Officers

<i>Region</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Contact</i>
1 and 8	Anan Raymond	20555 SW Gerda Lane, Sherwood, OR 97140 503/625-4377; fax: 503/625-4887
2	David Siegel	P.O. Box 1306 Albuquerque, NM 87103 505/248-7396; fax: 505/248-7950
3	James Myster	5600 American West Blvd. West, Bloomington, MN 55437 612/713-5439; fax: 612/725-1754
4	Richard Kanaski	694 Beech Hill Lane, Hardeeville, SC 29927 843/784-6310; fax 843/784-7112
5	John Wilson	300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, MA 01035-9589 413/253-8560; fax: 413/253-8468
6	Meg VanNess	P.O. Box 25486 Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225 303/236-8155 x258; fax: 303/236-8163
7	Debbie Corbett	1011 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503 907/786-3399; fax: 907/786-3976
9	Eugene Marino	4401 North Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22203 703/358-2173; fax: 703/358-2517

professional standards for historic preservation qualifying them to conduct this type of work and serve as experts for this resource type.

Each Region employs at least one cultural resources specialist (Table 1). These Regional Historic Preservation officers (RHPOs) provide expertise and management advice to Senior Regional leadership with respect to cultural resources.

The primary responsibilities of the Regional Historic Preservation Officers (RHPO) is to facilitate Service compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and comply with other authorities pertinent to cultural resources (for detailed information on these authorities see <http://www.fws.gov/historicPreservation/crp/authorities.html>), such as the Service's compliance

with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its Museum Property related responsibilities. Program staff also comments on cultural resource related policy and guidance and offer opportunities for training and education on cultural resources to both Service staff and the general public.

Staff and Budget

Funding for National Historic Preservation Act compliance comes from individual program dollars with the majority of these activities being conducted on Refuges. This funding is used to support 22 cultural resource FTE (the second smallest cultural resources staff in Interior considering the number of acres being managed (Table 2)), but does not include costs of cultural resource related contract work (e.g., survey, excavations, etc... that are not completed in house).

In 2010 the Washington Office launched a workload analysis for the cultural resources program to determine what level of staff is required to properly perform these duties. Looking at day-to-day tasks across a spectrum of workload factors such as, 106 compliance, NAGPRA consultation, and administration etc... a formula will generate a number of FTE commensurate with the work. The study is still underway and will be complete in Spring 2011. Preliminary findings of the study suggest that compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is the primary driver of the program leaving little time or resources for other components such as museum property or compliance with NAGPRA. Absent an investment in the program, compliance capabilities, especially in the other program components, will continue to deteriorate.

For museum collections management, an estimated \$385,000 was expended in the FY. This total includes funding provided under the USFWS "Art and Artifact" budget. Funding was used by USFWS offices to cover portions of salaries, travel, contracts, cooperative agreements, equipment, documentation of collections, interns, and a limited amount of conservation work.

Internal Policies, Guidance, and Reporting for Cultural Resources

USFWS has developed several internal policies and handbooks that pertain to cultural resource program activities. 614 FW chapters 1–5 provides policy for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act.

126 FW chapters 1–3 provides policy for the USFWS museum property program. It outlines responsibilities under federal statute as well as Departmental standards.

In FY10 both FW 614 and 126 were revised and updated. New versions are expected to go into effect in FY12.

Table 2. Expertise within the Cultural Resources Program

<i>Region</i>	<i>Acres (Refuges only)</i>	<i>Expertise</i>	<i>FTE</i>
1	89,947,372	Archaeologist	8
2	594,351	Archaeologist	1
3	1,365,800	Archaeologist	1
4	3,490,907	Archaeologist	2
5	460,646	Archaeologist	3
5	–	Architectural Historian	1
6	5,372,464	Archaeologist	3
7	78,837,263	Archaeologist	1
8	2,844,734	Architectural Historian	1
9	–	Archaeologist	1

Performance

Because Cultural resources are included in the USFWS Strategic Plan, several performance measures fall under the purview of the RHPO. They are:

- Number of archaeological sites in good condition
- Number of historic buildings in good condition
- Number of museum collections in good condition
- Number of paleontological sites in good condition

Responses for these measures are captured in the Refuge Annual Performance Plan (RAPP) and are embedded under Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and other sections of this report.

Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act

The USFWS Regional Historic Preservation Officers and, where applicable, their staff are the primary point of contact in each Region for cultural resource activities. They are the subject matter experts for the Regional Director, who retains final decision authority as per USFWS cultural resource policy (<http://www.fws.gov/historicPreservation/crp/policiesHandbook.html>). 90–95% of RHPO time is spent assisting the Regions of the Service to comply with Section 106 of NHPA. Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider potential effects of their mission related activities on cultural resources. These activities can range from the

construction of a cell tower to creation of impoundments for duck habitat. In many instances, the RHPO is able to provide information on the potential of these projects to impact cultural resources very quickly. In other examples, further research and consultation is required. From 2000 through 2008 the number of projects submitted to the RHPOs for review has increased by about 30% annually. Table 3 shows data for NHPA compliance activities of the program during the FY.

USFWS RHPOs also provide assistance in the development of Comprehensive Conservation Plans (CCPs) and Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) and provide comments on USFWS grants that might have the potential to affect cultural

resources. Not all Regions are equally active in CCP and HCP development.

Monitoring of cultural resources is tied to some larger need such as interpretation or research. Monitored sites are considered those that are significant to the point of warranting additional investment (Table 4).

RHPOs also maintain National Register data for the Region. As their time permits, they focus on addressing the backlog of sites that are listed as *potentially* eligible to the National Register. These properties must be reviewed and a determination made as part of compliance with the NHPA. Table 5 shows current National Register and other National designation data.

Table 3. Cultural Resource Program—Compliance Activities*

	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of NHPA Reviews this FY	384	250	68	169	89	487	53	327	1,827
Number of archeological surveys this FY	32	20	8	32	15	27	6	32	172
Number of acres surveyed this FY	2,295	8,800	524	5,050	54	1,310	4,500	437	22,970
Number of archeological sites this FY	44	75	0	30	12	28	100	0	289
Number of archeological recovery projects this FY	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5
Number of condition assessments for historic buildings this FY	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	10
Total Number of Archaeological Sites in the Region	875	425	3,540	4,730	921	3,008	3,781	1,475	18,755

Table 4. Monitoring and Use of Cultural Resources

	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of sites/buildings interpreted for visitors	5	5	0	11	2	1	10	3	37
Number of sites/buildings being maintained for research	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	6
Number of sites/buildings being maintained as a result of damage	6	0	0	2	0	0	10	3	21

Table 5. National Designation Data

	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Total number of NRHP eligible sites	0	100	16	66	13	7	3,900	0	4,102
Total number of NRHP sites actually listed	17	5	11	25	12	0	14	10	94
Total number of national monuments	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Total number of national historic landmarks	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	2	10

Data in this table is also used to satisfy RAPP reporting

For FY 2010, information pertaining to cultural resource activities conducted in response to the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) was collected to determine what effect, if any, these ARRA projects had for the program. As Table 6 notes, there was some increase in amount of work conducted that was due directly to the application of ARRA funds for the program. Region 5 was the only region to use ARRA funds to bring on additional cultural resources staff. Other

regions used ARRA funds for additional contract work that included a cultural resource component.

The RHPO assists Law Enforcement in cases that include an archaeological component or that violate the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979. This data is noted by the RHPOs but is also reported up through Law Enforcement channels. Table 7 notes ARPA related activities for the FY.

Table 6. Percentage of 2010 work that is attributable to ARRA.

	<i>Total</i>
Total number of ARRA projects for the Refuge System in FY10	633
% of FY archaeological surveys because of ARRA	17
% of FY acres surveyed because of ARRA	29
% of FY archeological sites because of ARRA	18
% of FY archeological recovery projects because of ARRA	0
% of FY condition assessments for historic buildings because of ARRA	11

Table 7. ARPA data for the FY

	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of ARPA permits received this FY	4	1	7	12	3	7	5	0	39
Number of ARPA permits issued this FY	4	1	7	12	3	7	5	0	39
Number of ARPA consultations this FY	3	0	7	5	0	0	4	0	19
Number of ARPA violations this FY	0	0	0	2	7	0	1	0	10
Number of ARPA arrests this FY	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4

Museum Property

Program oversight at the national level is provided by the Chief, National Wildlife Refuge System and the USFWS Federal Preservation Officer. Each USFWS Regional Office has designated an individual (usually the RHPO or their staff) to coordinate the management of collections and provide guidance within the region. The actual management of museum property maintained by USFWS units is the responsibility of the respective manager and his/her staff. Information on these collections is sent to and maintained by the Regional Office at the close of each fiscal year.

The USFWS Museum Property program currently tracks 5.6 million museum items (Table 8) across eight categories (Art, Archaeology, Ethnography, History, Documents, Biology, Paleontology, Geology) according to Department of Interior (DOI or the Department) standards. Federal facilities are those located on USFWS property (on a Refuge for instance) while non-federal facilities refer to Universities, Museums, or other kind of repository that USFWS supports to curate and house its collections.

USFWS offices report that approximately 1.78 million objects have

been cataloged and accessioned, 80% of which are archaeological collections managed by non-USFWS institutions. The remaining 20% consists of items maintained by agency field stations that have been cataloged according to Department and USFWS standards.

Each year, museum collections ‘move’ from place to place. They are generated and reach a final storage location, they are removed from the system and are disposed of at another location. For FY10 Table 9 lists the Collection ‘Movement’ that occurred.

Table 8. Discipline totals for USFWS Museum Collections

<i>Region (federal facilities n=115)</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Arch</i>	<i>Ethno</i>	<i>Hist</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Biol</i>	<i>Paleo</i>	<i>Geol</i>
1	5	10,746	0	56	20	179,790	166	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	3,049	0	0
3	102	34,695	2	577,320	9,576	1,225	66	0
4	36	11,834	4	207	278,400	366	71	0
5	417	5,534	4	1,328	37,880	6,043	63	0
6	0	300	1	15,800	160,400	1	0	0
7	11	15,000	31	0	400	7,000	200	0
8	23	769	3	31	4	210	1	0
9	0	0	0	100000	34000	0	0	0
	594	78,878	45	694,742	520,080	197,684	567	0
<i>Non-Federal n=210</i>								
1	0	51,110	1	0	9	1	840	0
2	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	30	619,483	0	0	0	204	2	0
4	0	714,207	0	1	1,313,600	900	0	0
5	1	88,080	0	104	0	128	0	0
6	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	14,270	0
7	0	180,500	0	0	0	0	200	0
8	0	14,532	0	27	0	201	62	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31	2,668,412	1	132	1,313,609	1,434	15,374	0

Data in this table is used to satisfy RAPP reporting

The USFWS reports that for FY10 a total of 325 facilities holding USFWS collections have been evaluated. 115 are USFWS repositories with over 50% of those in fair to poor condition. The remaining 210 are non-federal repositories of which 88% are in fair condition and 12% in poor condition. Data for the USFWS repositories is based on reviews of the facility and infrastructure by Department museum property specialists (Appendix II lists all current USFWS repositories).

NAGPRA

In addition to its responsibilities under NHPA, the USFWS also complies with NAGPRA and its regulations (43 CFR Part 10). NAGPRA address the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations (parties with standing) to Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. The statute requires Federal agencies and museums to provide information about Native American

cultural items to parties with standing and, upon presentation of a valid claim, ensure the item(s) undergo disposition or repatriation.

In FY09 and 10 NAGPRA data was examined by the General Accountability Office to determine USFWS compliance with the law. No corrective actions were identified for USFWS but larger ones for the Department are under review. Table 10 captures USFWS NAGPRA data for this FY.

Table 9. Collection Movement for FY10

<i>Region</i>	<i>Materials from:</i>	<i>Materials sent to:</i>	<i>Archeology</i>	<i>Art</i>	<i>History</i>
1	None	None	0	0	0
5	Archaeological Survey on E.B. Forsythe NWR	E. B. Forsythe NWR	334	0	0
5	Archaeology Survey on Great Dismal Swamp NWR	Region 5 Office	97	0	0
5	Archaeological Survey at Patuxent Research Refuge	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory	22	0	0
5	Archaeological Survey at Blackwater NWR	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory	1	0	0
6	None		0	0	0
7	Ak Maritime NWR	UAF Museum	200	0	0
7	Koyukuk NWR	UAF Museum	100	0	0
7	Arctic NWR	UAF Museum	50	0	0
7	Donor/Bequest	RO Refuges	0	10	0
7	Ak Maritime NWR	UAF Museum	0	0	500
8	None	None	0	0	0

Table 10. Summation of USFWS NAGPRA information

	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of published notices of inventory completion this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of published notices of intent to repatriate this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of NAGPRA consultations this FY	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
Total number of cultural affiliated materials awaiting NAGPRA review	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Total number of cultural unaffiliated materials awaiting NAGPRA review	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Human Remain Repatriations this FY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Object Repatriations this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Objects of Cultural Patrimony reported in Notices									

Training, Education and Youth

In addition to responding to active NHPA undertakings and maintaining all other cultural resources data, the RHPO is also responsible for developing, when possible, education and outreach opportunities using cultural resources. Table 11 shows all outreach and volunteer activities that occurred in the FY with respect to USFWS cultural resources.

Since its inception, the USFWS Cultural Resource program has been offering a classroom based course on the program and compliance with Section 106 of NHPA at NCTC. The course is well attended from all programs in USFWS (usually about 30 students), members of our Friends groups are also encouraged to attend. Additionally, in FY09 and again in FY10 the USFWS partnered with the National Park Service to provide training for its Wage Grade maintenance staff on historic building management. The two courses trained 27 staff providing them with techniques to approach basic care of historic buildings. The FY10 training included a youth training component, where local youth conservation corps members were invited to assist in preparing the scene of the training.

The USFWS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) offers law enforcement training programs government wide. For the past 5 years

they have offered a training course on compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. Several offerings of this course are made during the year. They are attended primarily by archaeologists and federal law enforcement officers. FLETC works with the USFWS cultural resources program to update this course and to market it to USFWS cultural resource staff.

In 2004, the USFWS cultural resource program launched its national website (<http://www.fws.gov/historicpreservation/>). The website has information on all aspects of the program including a section for Employee training. Here one can find documents, videos, and lectures for employees to increase their understanding of the program.

FY10 also marked the completion of the USFWS Cultural Resources on-line training series. The series examines several key elements of proper compliance with cultural resource authorities and seeks to provide helpful tips for employees faced with cultural resource issues. The final module, which includes scenarios designed to help participants understand when and how NHPA applies, will be available in early FY11. All modules are accessible through DOI Learn.

Table 11. Cultural Resources outreach and volunteer activities

	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of volunteer hours this FY	2,026	200	0	0	697	0	0	600	3,523
Number of presentations to/for youth	79	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	81
Number of projects involving youth	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Appendix 2. Federal and Non-Federal Repositories Holding USFWS Museum Property in FY 2010

Federal Repositories

<i>Region</i>	<i>Multiple Regions</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Multiple Regions</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>
3		Minnesota	Agassiz NWR	5		Massachusetts	Great Meadows NWR
6		Colorado	Alamosa NWR	5		New Jersey	Great Swamp NWR
7		Alaska	Alaska Maritime NWR	3		Minnesota	Hamden Slough NWR
7		Alaska	Alaska Peninsula NWR	3		Illinois	Illinois River Wildlife and Fish Refuge
4		Georgia	Archaeologist's Office	7		Alaska	Innoko NWR
7		Alaska	Arctic NWR	5		New York	Iroquois NWR
6		North Dakota	Arrowwood NWR	7		Alaska	Izembek NWR
5		Virginia	Back Bay NWR	6		North Dakota	J. Clark Salyer NWR
7		Alaska	Becharof NWR	5		Pennsylvania	John Heinz NWR at Tinicum
5		Massachusetts	Berkshire Trout Hatchery	1		Hawaii	Kauai NWR Complex
4		Arkansas	Big Lake NWR	7		Alaska	Kenai NWR
3		Minnesota	Big Stone NWR	8		Oregon	Klamath Basin NWR
5		Maryland	Blackwater NWR	7		Alaska	Kodiak NWR
5		Delaware	Bombay Hook NWR	7		Alaska	Koyukuk NWR
6		Colorado	Browns Park NWR	6		North Dakota	Lake Ilo NWR
5		New Jersey	Cape May NWR	5		Maine	Maine Coastal Islands NWR
6		Montana	Charles M Russell NWR	5		Maine	Maine Ecological Services Office
6		North Dakota	Chase Lake NWR	1		Oregon	Malheur NWR
5		Virginia	Chincoteague NWR	6		Kansas	Marais des Cygnes NWR
3		Illinois	Crab Orchard NWR	5		Virginia	Mason Neck NWR
5		Maine	Craig Brook NFH	6		Montana	Medicine Lake NWR
6	4	South Dakota	D.C. Booth NHFH	1		California	Merced NWR
8		Nevada	Desert NWR	1		Hawaii	Midway Atoll NWR
3		Iowa	DeSoto NWR	3		Missouri	Mingo NWR
1		California	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay NWR	3		Minnesota	Minnesota Valley NWR
1		Washington	Dungeness NWR	5		Vermont	Missisquoi NWR
5		Maryland	Eastern Neck NWR	8		California	Modoc NWR
5		Virginia	Eastern Shore of Virginia NWR	5		New York	Montezuma NWR
5		New Jersey	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR	5		Maine	Moosehorn NWR
5		Pennsylvania	Erie NWR	6		Montana	National Bison Range NWR
3		Minnesota	Fergus Falls WMD	5	3,4,6	West Virginia	National Conservation Training Center
6		Utah	Fish Springs NWR and NFH	6		Wyoming	National Elk Refuge NWR
6		Nebraska	Fort Niobrara NWR	3		Iowa	Neal Smith NWR
3		Wisconsin	Fox River NWR	3		Wisconsin	Necedah NWR
5		Massachusetts	FWS Regional Office	3		Missouri	Neosho NFH
5		Maryland	Glen Martin NWR	5		Rhode Island	Ninigret NWR
5		Virginia	Great Dismal Swamp NWR	7		Alaska	Nowitna NWR

<i>Region</i>	<i>Multiple Regions</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>
5		Virginia	Occoquon NWR
5		West Virginia	Ohio River Islands NWR
3		Ohio	Ottawa NWR
5		Massachusetts	Parker River NWR
5		Maryland	Patuxent Research Refuge
5		Delaware	Prime Hook NWR
1		Washington	Quilence NFH
5		Maine	Rachel Carson NWR
5		Virginia	Rappahannock River NWR
6		Montana	Red Rock Lakes NWR
1		Oregon	Regional Office
3		Minnesota	Regional Office
3		Minnesota	Rice Lake NWR
6		Colorado	Rocky Mountain Arsenal NWR
3		Minnesota	Rydell NWR
5		Rhode Island	Sachuest Point NWR
3		Wisconsin	Saint Croix WMD
8		California	San Luis NWR
8		California	San Luis NWR Complex
6		Wyoming	Seedskaadee NWR
3		Michigan	Seney NWR
3		Minnesota	Sherburne NWR
3		Michigan	Shiawassee NWR
5		Massachusetts	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge
3		Missouri	Squaw Creek NWR
4		Florida	St. Mark's NWR
5		Connecticut	Stewart B. McKinney NWR
8		Nevada	Stillwater NWR Complex
6		North Dakota	Sullys Hill NWR
5		Maine	Sunkhaze Meadows NWR
3		Missouri	Swan Lake NWR
3		Minnesota	Tamarac NWR
7		Alaska	Tetlin NWR
6		North Dakota	Tewaukon NWR
5		Rhode Island	Trustom Pond NWR
8		California	Tule Lake NWR
1		Washington	Turnbull NWR
3		Minnesota	Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge
6		North Dakota	Upper Souris NWR
6		South Dakota	Waubay NWR
5		New York	Wertheim NWR
5		West Virginia	West Virginia Field Office
4		Alabama	Wheeler NWR
1		Oregon	William L. Finley NWR
3		Minnesota	Windom WMD
7		Alaska	Yukon Delta NWR

Non-Federal Repositories

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>
1	Oregon	Benton County Historical Society
1	Hawaii	Bernice P. Bishop Museum (Honolulu)
1	Washington	Eastern WA U, Arch and Historical Services (Cheney)
1	Oregon	Harney County Historical Museum (Burns)
1	Oregon	Lake County Museum (Lakeview)
1	Nevada	Nevada State Museum & Historical Society (Las Vegas)
1	Oregon	Oregon State U, Horner Museum (Corvallis)
1	Oregon	Portland State University, Dept of Anthropology (Portland)
1	South Dakota	School of Mines and Technology
1	Oregon	U of Oregon, Condon Museum of Geology (Eugene)
1	Idaho	U. of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Lab of Anthropology (Moscow)
1, 6	California	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
1, 7	Idaho	Idaho Museum of Natural History (Pocatello)
1, 7	Oregon	U of Oregon, Museum of Natural History (Eugene)
1, 7	Washington	U of Washington, Burke Museum (Seattle)
1, 7, 8	New York	American Museum of Natural History
1, 8	Oregon	Klamath County Museum (Klamath Falls)
2	Arizona	Arizona State Museum, U of Arizona (Tucson)
2	New Mexico	Museum of New Mexico (Santa Fe)
2	Texas	Rio Grande Valley Museum
2	New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Dept of Anthropology (Albuquerque)
2	New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (Albuq.)
2	Oklahoma	U of OK, Sam Noble Museum of Natural History (Norman)
2	Texas	U of Texas, Arch Research Lab (Austin)
2	Texas	U of Texas, Ctr for Archaeological Research (San Antonio)
3	Illinois	American Resources Group (Carbondale)
3	Minnesota	Archaeological Field Services, Minnesoata Department of Transportation
3	Minnesota	Archaeological Research Services
3	Missouri	Arrow Rock State Historic Site
3	Minnesota	Becker County Historical Society
3	Illinois	Center for American Archaeology

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>
3	Wisconsin	Center for Archaeological Investigations, Marquette University
3	Michigan	Commonwealth Assoc Laboratory (Jackson)
3	Wisconsin	Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group
3	Minnesota	Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota
3	Michigan	Grass Lake Historical Society
3	Wisconsin	Great Lakes Arch Research Ctr (Williamston)
3	Minnesota	Hamline University
3	Illinois	Illinois Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
3	Illinois	Illinois Transportation Research Center
3	Indiana	Indiana University, William Hammond Mathers Museum
3	Iowa	Iowa State Archaeologist (Iowa City)
3	Indiana	Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services
3	Wisconsin	Logan Museum
3	Iowa	Luther College Archaeological Research Center (Decorah)
3	Missouri	Lyman Archaeological Research Center
3	Minnesota	Mankato State University Department of Anthropology
3	Michigan	Michigan State Archaeologist
3	Michigan	Michigan State University Museum (East Lansing)
3	Minnesota	Minnesota Historical Society (St. Paul)
3	Wisconsin	Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center (LaCrosse)
3	Illinois	S Illinois U, Ctr for Arch Investigations (Carbondale)
3	Michigan	Saginaw Archaeological Commission
3	Missouri	Southeast Missouri State University
3	Illinois	Southern Illinois U Museum (Carbondale)
3	Missouri	Southwest Missouri State University, Center for Archaeological Research
3	Minnesota	St. Cloud State University (St. Cloud)
3	Missouri	Triad Research Services
3	Indiana	U of Indiana, Glenn A. Black Lab of Anthro (Bloomington)
3	Michigan	U of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology (Ann Arbor)
3	Michigan	U of Michigan, Museum of Paleontology (Ann Arbor)

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>
3	Missouri	U of Missouri, Geology Department Museum (Columbia)
3	Missouri	University of Missouri Museum Support Center (Columbia)
3	Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin Archaeological Research Laboratories (Milwaukee)
3	Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin Laboratory of Archaeology (Madison)
3	Minnesota	US Army Corps of Engineers, St Paul District
3	Wisconsin	Wisconsin Historical Museum/Society (Madison)
3, 7	Illinois	Illinois State Museum (Springfield)
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station (Fayetteville)
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station, Arkansas State U (Jonesboro)
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station, Southern Arkansas U (Magnolia)
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station, U of Arkansas (Monticello)
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station, U of Arkansas (Pinebluff)
4	Alabama	Auburn University (Auburn)
4	Tennessee	Charles H. Nash Museum of Archaeology (Memphis)
4	South Carolina	Charleston Museum (Charleston)
4	Mississippi	Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University, Starkville
4	Georgia	Columbus Museum of Arts and Science (Columbus)
4	North Carolina	East Carolina University (Greensville)
4	Florida	Florida Atlanta University (Boca Raton)
4	Florida	Florida Bureau for Archaeological Research (Tallahassee)
4	Florida	Florida Museum of Natural History (Gainesville)
4	Florida	Florida State University (Tallahassee)
4	Georgia	Georgia Southern University Museum (Statesboro)
4	Louisiana	Louisiana Division of Archaeology (Baton Rouge)
4	Louisiana	Louisiana State University Museum (Baton Rouge)
4	Delaware	MAAR and Associates
4	Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson)
4	Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Transportation
4	Florida	Natural History Museum of the Florida Keys (Marathon)

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>
4	South Carolina	New South Associates, Columbia (Temporary)
4	North Carolina	North Carolina Dept of Transportation (Raleigh)
4	Louisiana	Northeast Louisiana University (Monroe)
4	Tennessee	Pinson Mounds Museum
4	Louisiana	R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc (New Orleans) Temporary
4	South Carolina	South Carolina Inst of Archeology and Anth (Columbia)
4	Georgia	South Georgia College (Douglas)
4	Illinois	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
4	Tennessee	Tenn Div of Archaeology, Dept of Conservation (Nashville)
4	Georgia	TRC Garrow and Associates (Atlanta)
4	Alabama	U of Alabama, David L. DeJarnette Lab of Arch (Moundville)
4	Alabama	U of Alabama, Erskine Ramsay Arch Rep (Moundville)
4	Arkansas	U of Arkansas Archaeological Collection Facility (Fayetteville)
4	Arkansas	U of Arkansas, University Museum (Fayetteville)
4	Florida	U of West Florida (Pensacola)
4	Georgia	University of Georgia (Athens)
4	Mississippi	University of Southern Mississippi (Hattiesburg)
4	Louisiana	University of Southwestern Louisiana (Lafayette)
4	Georgia	University of West Georgia (Carrollton)
4	Georgia	Valdosta State University (Valdosta)
4	Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands SHPO (St. Thomas)
4	North Carolina	Wake Forest University (Winston Salem)
4	Georgia	Waycross Junior College (Waycross)
4, 5, 7	Washington DC	National Museum of Natural History-Smithsonian
4, 6	Connecticut	Peabody Museum, Yale
4, 7	Massachusetts	Peabody Museum, Harvard
5	New York	Alabama Historical Society (Basom)
5	Delaware	Delaware Archaeological Museum
5	Delaware	Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
5	Washington DC	Department of the Interior Museum
5	Massachusetts	Dr. S.B. Blanke
5	Virginia	Fairfax County Heritage Resources (Falls Church)

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>
5	Maryland	Havre de Grace Decoy Museum
5	Maine	Maine State Museum (Augusta)
5	Virginia	Mariners' Museum
5	Maryland	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab
5	New York	New York State Museum (Albany)
5	Massachusetts	Peabody Essex Museum (Salem)
5	Virginia	Prince William County Historic Preservation Division
5	Rhode Island	Public Archaeology Lab
5	Connecticut	Raber and Associates
5	Rhode Island	Rhode Island College (Providence)
5	New Jersey	Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology
5	West Virginia	Shepherd University
5	Pennsylvania	State Museum of Pennsylvania
5	New York	State U of New York (Buffalo) Marion E White Anthropology Research Museum
5	Connecticut	U of Connecticut, Dept of Anthropology (Storrs)
5	Maine	University of Maine Archaeological Research Center (Farmington)
5	Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts Department of Anthropology (Boston)
5	Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts, Amherst
5	Vermont	University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program
5	Pennsylvania	US Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District
5	Virginia	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Richmond)
5	Maryland	Ward Museum of Waterfowl
5	Massachusetts	Wayland Archaeological Group (Wayland)
5	West Virginia	West Virginia Division of Culture and History
5, 6, 7	Pennsylvania	Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh)
6	Colorado	Colorado Historical Society (Browns Park)
6	Montana	Glasgow High School
6	Montana	Historical Research Associates (Missoula)
6	Wisconsin	Milwaukee Public Museum
6	North Dakota	Minot Public Schools
6	Colorado	Museum of Northwest Colorado
6	Montana	Museum of the Rockies, Montana State U (Bozeman)
6	North Dakota	North Dakota Heritage Center (Bismarck)
6	California	Raymond Alf Museum

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>
6	Colorado	San Luis Valley Historical Society
6	South Dakota	South Dakota Archeological Research Center (Rapid City)
6	Nebraska	U of Nebraska (Lincoln-Ft. Niobrara)
6	North Dakota	U of North Dakota Energy and Environmental Research Center (Grand Forks)
6	North Dakota	U of North Dakota, Dept of Anthro/Arch (Grand Forks)
6	South Dakota	U of South Dakota, Anthropology Department (Vermillion)
6	Utah	U of Utah, Utah Museum of Natural History (Salt Lake City)
6	Wyoming	U of Wyoming, Archaeological Repository
6	California	University of California, Berkley
6	Montana	University of Montana (Missoula)-Bison Range
6	Indiana	University of Notre Dame
6	Wyoming	Western WY College, Lab of Anthropology (Rock Springs)
6	Wyoming	Wyoming State Historical Society (Cheyenne)
6, 8	California	Sierra College (Rocklin)
7	Alaska	Alutiiq Museum (Kodiak)
7	Alaska	Anchorage Museum of History & Art (Anchorage)
7	Arizona	Arizona State Museum, U of Arizona (Tucson)
7	California	California State University, Long Beach
7	Indiana	Childrens Museum
7	Ohio	Cleveland Museum of Natural History

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>
7	Michigan	Cranbrook Institute of Science
7	South Dakota	Dacotah Prairie Museum
7	Ohio	Dayton Society of Natural History
7	Illinois	Field Museum Natural History
7	Wisconsin	Kenosha Public Museum
7	Alaska	Museum of the Aleutian Islands
7	Nebraska	Nebraska State Historical Society
7	Oregon	Paul Jensen Arctic Museum
7	Pennsylvania	Penn State University Matson Museum
7	Alaska	Pratt Museum
7	Minnesota	Science Museum of Minnesota
7	California	Southwest Museum, Los Angeles
7	Alaska	U of Alaska Museum (Fairbanks)
7	Pennsylvania	U of Pennsylvania, University Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology (Philadelphia)
7	Alaska	University of Alaska (Anchorage)
7	California	University of California, Los Angeles Fowler Museum of Culture History
7	Texas	University of Texas, El Paso, Centennial Museum
7	Washington	Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology
8	California	Bakersfield College
8	Nevada	DRI, Quaternary Sciences Center (Las Vegas)
8	Nevada	Nevada State Museum (Carson City)
8	California	Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology (US Berkley)
8	California	U of California (Davis)

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